as well as of the "American portion of the English | SIREDWIN ARNOLD HONORED as well as of the "American porition of the English press," lest the great United States shall bully and deal unjustly with a weaker Nation continues to excite sarcastic comment here, where many people are familiar with the history of Great Britain's dealings with weaker Nations from the time, when she impressed American scamen for the Navy down to her buildozing operations in Venezuela four years ago, when one of her colonial governors, backed by a threat to use the British West India squadron to enforce his arbitrary demands, exacted a heavy fine from the little South American Republic which, for nearly a hundred years, has been the victim of English cupidity and aggression. That fine, it is remembered, was paid by Venezuela under protest. She yielded to a threat of brute force, and formally protested to the civilized world that her action was the result of coercion exercised contrary to the principles of justice and equity. Great Britain did not allow her to investigate the complaints upon which the threat to use force was based.

The assertions published in some of the newspapers, to the effect that Minister Egan's dispatch communicating the reply of the Provisional Government to the demand of the United States, did not correctly represent the expressions used by the representative of that Government, are utterly untrue. The fact is that the reply of the Chilian authorities was committed to writing by their representative and by him handed to Minister Egan, who transmitted it to Sceretary Blaine sessertions referred to are fairly indicative of the spirit which inspires many of the newspaper utterances in respect to the official conduct of Minister Egan, as well as in regard to the action of the Administration in regard to the Chilian affair. lest the great United States shall bully

### ADMIRAL BROWN'S COURSE.

HE GAVE NO WARNING OF THE CONGRES-SIONALISTS' LANDING. .

HIS LETTER TO MINISTER EGAN EXPLAINING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE AFFAIR.

Francisco, Oct. 31.-A letter from Valparai Chill, written under date of September 15, two weeks subsequent to the downfall of the Balmacedan Government, recounts that at that time a feeling of great bitterness was being exhibited toward United States Egan and the American naval forces. The papers also made attacks against the American Naval force owing to the chase of the Itata, and the statement was repeatedly made in Valparaiso and Santiago papers to the effect that Admiral Brown, in his flagship San Francisco, had given warning of the landing of Congressionalists at Culnteres Bay to Bal-macoda's officers, even going to the point of stating that he had on board of his flagship an officer or representative of the Ralmaceda army. This was called to the attention of Admiral Brown in a note from Minister Egan, and the former replied in the following letter, which was printed in the principal Valparaiso and

My Dear Mr. Egan: I am in receipt of your note of yesterday in regard to slanderous articles which appear in several newspapers relative to my going in this ship to the vicinity of Quinteros on the afternoon of the 20th uit. I have to say that under ordinary circumstances I would consider it beneath my dignity as an officer of the United States Navy to notice, even in this official way, such charges as are made. However, I will give in a brief way a statement of the events of the day. As was my usual custom, I went on shore in cluzen's dress for a walk at about 9:30 a. m. abd getting a Government officer who spoke English, I asked him if there was any troops near. He replied at once: "Yes, the Opposition have made a landing at Quinteres." In order to verify his statement or disprove it, I went at once to the office of Admira! Viel, and he gave me particulars of the landing. He said at early daylight a report reached him by telephone from Velparaiso Lighthouse that a large number of ships were entering Quinteros Bay, and at 7 a. m., he received a telegram from Quinteros reporting that the Opposition were there and were making a landing. This telegram gave names of the men of-war, and stated that there were five transports and three or four small stramers in the expedition. This was not held a secret, for every one on the streets of Valparaiso knew it soon as Admiral Viel told me that the edvance of the Opposition would be contested by a large force of Government troops and that a battle would be fought near Quinteros. 1 nfloat and informed the German Ad-Valois and the senior British officer, in St. Clair, of my intention of going captain st. Clair, of my intention of going to Quinteros, and at the same time said I would take an efficer from their vessels if they desired to send one. Admiral Vaiols did so, I reached Quinteros Bay at about 2 1.0 p. m., and seeing no evidence of a battle, came back to this port, where we anchored at about 5 p. m. I sent an efficer on shore with a cablegram, which his had to take to the intendente to be approved. My message to the Secretary of the Navy was in code so no one knew its jurgort. The officer who went on shore told not these very one knew that the Opposition had reached the Aconcagua River. In fact, he obtained more information than I had. All I knew was that a landing had been made, and that no fighting had taken place within sight of the ships. No information was given by me of what I had observed, and the crew of the boat which went on shore were cautioned not to answer any questions. On the afterneon of the 20th ult. I cailed in uniform on Admiral

meon of the 20th uit. I called in uniform on Admiral Montt and Cojonel Herley, and renewed an adjustination with them which had been made at Iquique. I was cordially received by both of the gentlemen. At that time I explained to Fnor Montt all the facts connected with my visit to Quinteros. So this I say officially that no one except the German officer, other than those belonging to my ship, was on board, at the time. Yours very truly,

GEORGE BROWN, Rear-Admiral.

It is Flarahly San Francisco, Valparabo, Sept. 8. U. S. Flagship San Francisco, Valparabo, Sept. 8. Even after the publication of Admiral Brown's letter statements originally made were reiterated, and the fact that Viouna and other officials of the late Government received protection on board American warships was cited as further proof of American hostility, al-though the same course was pursued by the German Admiral. It was cited that the English and French ships would not receive any of the feeting officials on board.

THE PEELING AT SAN FRANCISCO. ADMIRAL IRWIN CONFIDENT THAT CHILI COULD

BE OVERAWED.

Sau Francisco, Oct. 31.-Naval officers at Island are of the opinion that the United States has ships enough in fighting trim at the present moment to handle Chili with case. Admiral Irwin, commandant at Mare Island, in discussing the question, said, "We can handle Chili easily without additional work or preparation. We have ships enough in fighting trim. Valparaiso is the key to the entire situation, and I do not apprehend any difficulty in capturing the key. Of course we should want Iquique as well, for that is want it we would turn it over to Peru, from whom Chili took it. As far as Chili slove is concerned there is nothing to worry about, she could be taken care of by the vessels anticing the hort of San Prancisco, that have been found up to the quali-Prancisco, that have been found up to the qualifications of the Naval Reserve standard. The Miantonomoh could get around there easily; there are several ships that could tow her and make good time, and once there, with the fast merchant marine to keep her supplied with coal, ammunition and provisions, she could come pretty flear settling the Coillan fighting forces herself.

"The theorists have had a great deal to say, too

much, in fact," said the Admiral, "and it would be advantageous all around to find out by practical demon stration what is good and what defective in modern ships and guns. If Chill is to be saucy and force the issue, the opportunity presented is a good one. But I do not think we will have any scrimmage with Chill. Still, if we do, there is nothing for Uncle Sam

consists of six vessels—the Omaha, Mohlean, Thetis, Ranger, Adams and Swatara. Repairs are now in progress on the first four and they could go to sea in a et time. The Omaha and Swatara are out of commission and would take longer to prepare. The single turreted monitor Comanche, with two smoothbore guns, now at the island, could go to sea in a few days. The double-turreted Monadnock, the companion ship of the Miantonomoh, has no armor as yet, and can-not be completed under six months. The coast defence ressel Monterey, now under construction at the Union restor Works, has no armor as yet, but could go into action without if necessary.

MAS. KENDAL TALKS TO HER AUDIENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal ended their engagement at the Theatre last night, playing "The tronmester," be an audience that filled every part of the house. After the play, there were, as usual, repeated curtain calls, and Mrs. Kendal answered the demands for a speech. She referred in the most feeling terms to the death of A. M. Denison, and then touched on certain mistakes that had been made, with regard to the com-pany and the plays. She closed with renewed im-pressions of friendship and good will to the American public, that had received her niways with such kind-best.

MGR, PRESTON AND MR. CARTER BETTER.

Monsignor Proston is making a gallant fight for his ille, in spite of the predictions of the physicians. He was more comfortable yesterday than he had been for the last two days, and at a late hour last night was resting quietly. Henry A. P. Carter, the Haweiinn Minister to the United States, who has been dangerously ill at his rooms at the Everett House for several days, passed a comparatively comfortable day yesterday, although his consistent is still extremely critical.

ENTERTAINED AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY THE GUEST OF THE EVENING, AND E. C. STEDMAN, SETH LOW GENERAL HORACE PORTER AND CTHERS.

There have been many dinners given by the Lotos the reception accorded to Sir Edwin Arnold last evening by that genial combination of souls has never been

ested, or the tone of the speeches.

President Frank R. Lawrence occupied the chair with the guest of honor at his right and Seth Low at his left. On the right of Sir Edwin ant George W. Childs and on the left of Mr. Low, Paul Dana. Next to Mr. Childs sat Edmund Clarence Stedman. Opposite the president sat the pleasant-faced and venerable-appear

was also seated at the table with the guest of honor. Among others participating in the festal occasion man, Louis Windmuller, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Walter Phillips, Ballard Smith, E. B. Harper, E. K. Wright, Arthur F. Bowers, W. H. McElroy, Stephen B. French. F. B. Thurber, Washington E. Connor, Judge C. H. Troax, Franklin Fynes, General C. H. T. Collis, John C. Abbott, George Wilson, A. B. de Frece. Thurlow Weed Barnes, Major J. B. Pond and G. Creamer.

has received as marks of appreciation and reward durfoors was suspended a red flag with a white elephant as a centre-piece, as in recognition of his embership of the order of the White Elephant. A telegram was received during the evening from the ex-Minister to Siam, General Haldeman, offering congratulations to the guest and to the club. A letter was also received from the venerable John G. Whittier The flags of Great Britain and the United States were intertwined above the mantelpiece on the north wall of the dining-room. A large crayon portrait of Sir Edwin hung on the wall at the cast end of the

At 9 o'clock President Lawrence personally pre sented the guest, and said :

"When it became known that Sir Edwin Arnold intended to visit our shores, it followed as a matter of course that the Lotos should crave the privilegé of welcoming Of his many claims to our admiration and regard, I need not tell you or any other audienc of English speaking people. Splendid as are his qualities as a poet, they do not obscure his usefulness as We remember and acknowledge his services as a noulder of public opinion in England to recall the fact that it was be, in conjunction with me of our own great American journalists, who arranged the first visit of Stanley to Africa to per-

"I ask you all to rise with glasses filled, and drink to the prosperity of the gentleman who is our guest." Sir Edwin, on rising was enthusiastically received and bowed low in acknowledgment of the greeting.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: In rising to return my sincere thanks for the high honor done to me by this mac-nificent tanquet, by its lavish opulates of welcome, by its goodly company, by the English so far too flattering which has been employed by the president, and by the generous warmth with which you have received my name, I should be whelly unable to sustain the heavy burden of my gratitude but for a consideration of which I will presently speak. To-night must always be for me indeed a memorable occasion. Many a time and oft during the seven lustrums composing my life, I have had personal reason to rejetce at the splendid nistake committed by to rejeice at the spiendid nistake committed by Christopher Columbus in discovering your now famous and powerful country. When his caravels put forth from our side of the Atlantic he had no expectation of and searching for a very ancient land, the Empire of talked about by Marco Polo and other travellers, but by a splendid blunder he stumbled upon America. I have good reason to greet his name in memory, apart from certain other not unimportant results of his error, owing, as I do, to him, the predigious debt of a dear American English, of countless friends, of a large part of my literary reputation, and, to crown all, for this memorable oven-ing, "Nox coens que Deum," which, of itself, would be enough to reward me for more than I have done, and to which I have undertaken.

I am to night the proud and happy guest of a club cele

brated all over the world for its brilliant fellowship, its broad enlightenment, and its large and gracious hospitali-ties. I see around me here those who worthily reflect by antly made aware that other well-known Americans, although absent in person, are present in spirit to-night at this board. Comprehending these things as I do, and by the significance which underlies them, it is a special regret that I do not command shy such gift of casy speech as seems indigenous to this country, for truly it appears to me that almost every cultured. their weight, their learning, their social, civil, literary and seems indigenous to this country, for truly it appears to me that almost every cultured American gentleman, and pressusive orators. How labeled moverful and persusive orators. How labeled moverful and respectful spirit it is that I venture to like the country of the country o hope to give any adequate utterances to the grati-tude of respect, the deep amity, the ardent good-will with which my heart is laden? An Arab proverb says: "The camel knows himself when he goes under a moun

"The camei knows himself when he goes under a mountain," and if I have sometimes flattered myself that much
duty and long habitude with the world and its leaders had
made me in some slight degree master of my native tongue,
the tumuit of pride and pleasure which fills my breast at
this hour makes me understand that I must not trust tonight to my unpractice? powers and must rely almost entirely on your boundless kindness and assured indulgence.
Indeed, gentlemen, I think I should become at once
inarticulate and take refuge in the safe retreat of silence
but for that consideration of which I spoke in the beginning. One can never tell what excellent things a man
might have said who holds his tongue, and I remember
with what agreement I heard Mr. Lowell at the Savage. with what agreement I heard Mr. Lowell at the Savage Club, in London, remark that all of his best speeches were made in the carriage going home at night. But I were made in the carriage going home at night. But I have not the conceit to believe that your spie: 'id yelcome of this evening is intended solely for me, or for my writings. In truth, although I say this in a certain confidence, and do not wish the observation to go far beyond this banquet chamber, I have no high opinion of myself. The true artist can never loss sight of the abyss which separates his ideal from that which he has reallied; the thing he sought and strove defron the actual neem or netwer he has accomplished. do from the actual poem or picture he has accomplished, but I can confidently and joyously aware that in my com-paratively unimportant person, gentlenen, you salute to-night with the large-heart-choes characteristic of your land and of the Lotos Club in particular, the heart of that other

me to-night warmly and sincerely creeks you.

Moreover, the lowliest ambassedor derives a measure of
dignity from the commission of a mighty severalga, and the conviction that supports me this evening is that in my unworthy self the men of letters of the cisatiantic and transminintic lands are here joining hands, and that if trans. lantic lands are here joining hands, and that if I have in humility speak for my literary countrymen, they are also here and now warmly salute those of your race. Not the less warmly because America has wholly decreed a signal deed of justice toward longitish authors in her copyright act. Some years ago I wrote two little verses in a preface of a book dedicated to my numerous friends in America, which ran like this:

"Thou new Great Britain, famous, free and bright, "West of the West streeth my ancient East."

"Then new Greet Britain, lanous, free and bright,
"West of thy West sicepeth my ancient East;
"Our sunsets make thy noons, day time and night
"Meet in sweet morning promise on thy breast.
"Fulfil the promise lady of wide lands,
"Where with thine own and English singer ranks;
I who found favor from thy sovereign kands,
Kiss them, and at thy feet lay this for thanks."

solutely true, and has given full citizenship in this country to every English author. Personally, I was never a famatic on the matter. I have always rether had a ten-denness for those buccaneers of the ocean of books who, in actarious bottoms, carried my poetical goods for and wide, without any charge for freight. Laurels, in my opinion, for they can be won, are meant to be worn with thankfulness and modesty, not to be eaten like saind or boiled like cabbage for the pot, and when some of my comrades have said impatiently about their more thoughtful works that writers must leave. I have, perhaps, vexed them by replying that an author who aspires to fame and an independent gratitude bestowed for the true creative service to manking should be content, I hold, with those lofty and locatimable rewards, and not demand bread and butter also from the high Muses as if they were German waitresses in a coffee-house. (Laughter.)

Other ways of earning daily bread should be followed.

# Why Is It

The reason is simple enough. Catarrh is really a dis-case of the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla purifics the

## Catarrh

you might have some other form of blood disease, such as scrofula or sait rheum. While it eliminates all impuri-ties from the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilia also tones and builds up the system, overcomes that tired feeling, cures indigestion and creates a good appetite. He sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best blood purifier, the best strength builder, the

### FOR SCROFULA

scrofulous humor in the blood, ulcers, catarrh, and consumption,

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The most economical, safe, speedy, and effective of all blood-purifiers. Has Cured Others

will cure you.

welcome enough, and justice is ever the best of all excellent things, but the one priceless reward for a true poet or sincere thinker lives surely in the service his work has done to his generation and in the procious relendants which even I have found enrich his existence and embellish his path in life. But this excursion on the literary rights low equitably established, leads me to stouch upon the nob

community of language which our two countries possess.

I am not what Canning describes as the friend of every country but his own. Rather in the best and worse sense of the word, I am a darn Britisher, who rejoices to think of the word, I am a darn Britisher, who rejoices to think that her Majesty is sovereign, is the best and noblest of all noble ladies, and that the "Queen's landing drum bests around the world," but it was an American who first uttered that fine phrase and your greatness also marches to the glorious reveille. You, too, besides your own ample glories, have a large part by kinship and common speech in the work which England has done and is doing in Asia by giving peace and development to India; in Africa by fostering commerce and preserving order, in Egypt by opening the dark continent, as well as peopling Australia and many the dark continent, as well as peopling Australia and man; a distant colony with her industrious children. Half of al a distant colony with mer includes, as she may also claim a larger this I consider is America's, as she may also claim a larger and substantial part in the spread of the Angle-Saxon race through this vast new world under that lovely and honored

ing when he rang:
"Her lightness and brightness do shine in such splendor "Her lightness and brightness do shine in such spiculous That none but the stars are thought fit to attend her." Beyond all I say we share together that glorious language of Shakespeare, which it will be our common duty, and I think our manifest destin,; to establish as the general tongue of the globe. This seems to be inevitable, not without a certain philological regret, since if I were to choose an old tongue, I think I would prefer, for its music and its heaviful Castillan. Nevertheless, the whole songue, I think I would prefer, for its music and its majesty, the beautiful Castilian. Nevertheless, the whole world must eventually talk our speech, which is already so prevalent that to circumnavimate the globe none other is necessary, and even in the by-streets of Japan, the bazars of India and China and the villages of Malaya, one half their show write up the name and create in Facilia. of India and China and the villages of Malaya, one had their shops write up the name and goods in English. Is not this alone well nigh enough to link us in pride and peace? The English poet Cowper has nobly written:

"Time was when it was praise and boast enough, In every clime, travel where'er we might,
That we were born her children; Tame enough

That Chatham's language was his native tongue. That Chatman's insequate was his hance tongue.

Let us all try to keep in speech and in writing as close as we can to the pure English that Shakespeare and Milton, and in these later times Longfellow, Emerson and Hawthorne, have fixed. (Applause.) It will not be casy. Cenversing recently with Lord Tennyson, and ex-pressing similar opinions, he said to me: "It is bad for us that English will always be a spoken speech, since that

that English will always be a spoken speech, since that means that it will always be changing, and so the time will come when you and I will be as hard to read for the common people as Chaucer is to-day."

You remember, gentlemen, what opinion your brilliant humorist, Artemus Ward, let fail to that ancient singor. "Mr. Chaucer," he observed casually, "is an admirable poet, but as a spellist a very decided failure." (Laughter.) To the treasure-house of that noble tongue the United States has splendid contributed. It would be far poorer to day without the tender cares of Longfellow, the service and philosophic pages of Emerson, the convincing wit and clear criticism of my illustrious dethe convincing wit and clear criticism of my flustrious pared friend, James Russell Lowell, the Catullus-like perfection of the lyrics of Edgar Allan Poe, and the glorious large-tempered dithyrembs of Walt Whitman. These stately and sacred laurel groves grow here in

These stately and sacred laurel groves grow nere in a garden forever extending, ever carrying further forward for the sake of humanicy the irresistible fag of our Saxon supremacy and leads one to faiter in an attempt to colorize America and the idea of her potency and her promise. The most elaborate panesyrië could seem but a weak impertinence which would remind you, perhaps, too vividity of Sidney Smith, who, when he saw his grandchild pat the back of a large turtle, asked her why she did so. how truly in England the peace and prosperity of your Republic is desired, and that there is nothing except good republic is desired, and that there is nothing except good with felt by the mass of our people toward you, and nothing but the greatest satisfaction in your wealth and progress. (Prolonged appliause.)

(Prolonged applause.)

Between these two majestic sisters of the Saxon blood
the batchet of war is, please God, buried. No cause of
quarrel I think and hope can ever be otherwise than truly out of proportion to the vaster causes of affection and accord. We have no longer to prove to each other or to the world that Englishmen and Americans are high-spiritea and fearless: that Englishen and Americans alike will de and fearless; that Englishen and Americans alike will do justice and will have justice, and will put up with nothing clae from each other and from the nations at large. (Enthweiastic applause.) Our proofs are made on both sides and indesibly written on the page of history. Not that I wish to speak platitudes about war. It has been necessary to human progress; it has bred and preserved noble virtues; it has been inevitable and may be again, but it belongs to a low osen inevitable and may be again, but it belongs to a low civilization. Other countries have, perhaps, not yet reached that point of intimate contact and rational advance, but for us two, at least, the time seems to have come wher violent decisions and even talk of them should be as much

violent decisions and even talk of them should be as much abolished between us as cannibalism.

I ventured when in Washington to propose to Preedeast Harrison that we should some day, the sooner the better, choose five men of public worth in the United States and five in England; give them gold coars, if you please, and a handsome salary and establish them as a standing and supreme tribunal of arbitration, referring to them the little family failings-out of America and of England whenever something goes whong between us about a scalakin in Behring Straits, a lobster pot, an ambassador's letter, a border tariff or an Irish vote. He showed himself very well disposed toward my suggestion. (Langhter.)

Mr. President, in sacredly hoping that you take me to be a better poet than orator, I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for your reception to-night, and personally pray for the tranquillity and prosperity of this free and magnificout republic. Under the circumstances, one word may perhaps be permitted before a company so intellectual and representative, as to my purpose in visiting your States. I had the inclination to try this literary experiment, whether a poet might not with a certain degree of success himself read the poems which he had composed and best understands as the promundator of his own ideas. prise really covers a sincere compilment to America, for that which was possible and even popular in ancient Greece could be nowhere again possible if not in America which has many great characteristics and where the audi ences are so patient, generous and enlightened. We shall

memory of this glorious evening will never be effaced, I thank you for the very friendly and favorable omens of this banquet. (Aprlause.)

respect to the guest. The next speaker was seth Low. His speech was dignified and grave in tone, and treated of the close relationship between the United States and the mother country. Paul Dana re-States and the mother country. Paul Dana responded for the newspaper profession. He was followed by Geheral Horace Porter, whose wittelsims were greatly appreciated. His allusions to Sir Edwin Arnold's Triendship for fits country daring the Civil Was as Editor of "The London Telegraph," were received with great appliance. St. Chair McKelway was the next speaker. George W. Childs was called upon but only rose and bowed. Max O'Rell made a pleasant and witty speech as did Murrat Haistead and F. B. Thurber. At the close Sir Edwin read an original poem.

HE LOST HIS LIFE IN SAVING OTHERS.

A kerosene lamp exploded in the grocery store of William Van Houghton in Conkling-ave., Canamie, L. I., on Friday night. The families of Van Houghton and George Hendrickson were sleeping in the dwelling and George Renearceson were steeping in the awening apariments above the store. They had barely time to escape from the building in their night clothes. The fire communicated to an adjoining house owned and occupied by John Reid. This building was also burned.

Joel Carmen, the captain of a fishing smack, was one of the first to render assistance. He did good work in rescuing the inmates of the burning building. During the excitement he was missed, and after the fire had burned out a search was made for him. Early yesterday morning his body was found under a It is supposed that the rubbish fell upon him and smothered him. He leaves a widow and five children. The building occupied by Van Houghton was owned by John Smith and was valued at about \$0,000. Van houghton lost about \$1,500 on stock and fixtures,

Hendrickson's loss is about \$1,000. Ecid's house cost \$4,000 and was almost fully insured.

ROLLING STOCK AFFAIRS. THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE REPORTS.

THEIR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION NOT LIKELY TO BE CARRIED OUT.

The holders of receiver's certificates and unsecured creditors of the United States Rolling Stock Company held their adjourned meeting yesterday to receive the report of the committee of creditors appointed at the meeting on Friday. The committee carefully examined the books and accounts of the receiver, A. Hegewisch, who spent yesterday morning with the members. The committee reported in favor of the proposition of settlement, and more than half the cred-itors voted in favor of accepting it. There were five representatives present who were not able to vote until they received further instructions from their clients who hold claims against the company. The counsel of the reorganization committee express confidence that the action taken yesterday will assure the successful

carrying out of the scheme. The plan of reorganization contemplates the issue by the new company of \$1,750,000 first mortgage 5 per cent fifty-year gold bonds, of which \$275,000 bonds goes to the present real estate bondholders and \$1,200,000 to the present consolidated bonds, leaving \$275,000 surplus. There will be \$2,000. 000 new second-mortgage bonds, of which \$1,105,000 goes to the present 6 per cent debenture bondholders and \$700,000 to stockholders who assent to assess ment, leaving a surplus of \$195,000. For the presen collateral car-trust bonds an equal issue (81,000,000) of new bonds will be made. The new preferred stock will stockholders, after paying an assessment of \$10 for every \$30 share, will receive \$10 in new second-mort-gage bonds, \$25 in new preferred stock and \$25 in mmon stock.

Such is the plan of reorganization proposed by the English stockholders represented by William D. Guthrie and Victor Morawetz. The other side of the case, as presented by one who was at the meeting in the inerest of certain of the unsecured creditors, puts a far different face on the whole matter. The investigation into affairs of the company by the committee of five, according to this authority, disclosed a state of affairs that must entirely defeat the proposed reorganization and prevent the listing of the company's stock on the London Stock Exchange, as is contemplated. This gentleman declares that the nominal assets of the company when it went into the receiver's hands about eleven months ago were a little less than \$2,225,-000. To-day, he says, the receiver's books show that

eleven months ago were a little less than \$2.25.000. To-day, he says, the receiver's books show that the actual assets do not exceed \$844,000, against which it is proposed to issue the first and second morigage bonds already mentioned.

The items of this tremendous shrinkage of assets are given in part as follows: Rolling stock, listed for \$300,000, worth \$30,000; supplies on hand, listed for \$300,000, worth \$30,000; supplies on hand, listed for \$400,000, now found to be worth \$400,000; outstanding accounts, estimated at \$450,000, worth \$204,000; bilis receivable, face value \$11,000, worth \$204,000; bilis receivable, face value \$11,000, worth \$204,000; belis receivable, face value \$11,000, worth \$300,000, worth \$250,000; securities, listed at par value, \$253,000, worth \$148,000; cash on hand, \$11,000. The net debt of the company is about \$1.792,000, which will very effectually wipe out the \$344,000 of actual assets. With the affairs of the company in this wretched condition, as show by the receiver's books and the report of the investigating committee, it is proposed to go alead and autempt a reorganization by levying an assessment on the stockholders and offering millions of first and second mort gage bonds to the public. In view of these facts as vouched for by dissenting creditors it is more than likely that the foreclosure proceedings already began in illinois, Ohlo and Alabams, where the company's works are, will be pressed to an immediate issue.

MORE OF THE OPERA COMPANY

EMMA EAMES AND THE DE RESZKE'S ARRIVE.

OTHER SINGERS AND ACTORS-MATKOWSKY COMES TO THE AMBERG.

Some of the most important members of the Abbey & Grau Italian and French Opera Company arrived here yesterday on La Touraine, after a partia larly quick and pleasant voyage. Only a few of the principals now remain on the ocean or on the other side of it. Those who came yesterday were Miss Emma Eames (Mrs. Julian Story), Jean and Maurice Grau accompanied them. They and the whole company will start for Chicago on Thursday. where the opera season begins on November 9. season here will begin on December 14.

It was reported at the Windsor Hotel last night tha Miss Eames was not well and could not be seen. Mr. Grsu and the de Reszkes were seen at the Hoffman House, where they talked of the prospects of the season in this country. Nobody asked them what they thought of America, but they said of their own accord that the views as they came up the harbor were extremely beautiful.



Jean de Reszke's repertory includes "Lohengrin. Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Faust," "The Prophet," "The Mastersingers," "L'Africaine "The Prophet," "The Mastersingers, and among those in which Edouard sings are "Lohengrin," "Romeo and Juliet," "La Sonnambula," "Faust," "The Hugnenots," "L'Africaine," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Aidn" and "Mignon." The first opera sung in Chicago and Miss Eames as Elsa. The cast will be the same as in London, with one exception. The season here will probably begin with "Lohenguin" or "Romeo and Juliet," but this will depend somewhat on what operas

are most popular in Chicago.

Jean de Reszke holds a place as one first tenors of the world. He began sluging, how-ever, as a baritone, through a mistake of his teacher His first appearance as a tenor was in Paris in 1876 Grand Opera since 1885, where he first appeared in "Le Cid." Some of his most macked successes have been in "Aida," "The Hugmenots," "The Prophet,"
"Romeo and Juliet," "Faust" and "Othello."
Edouard, though he is the younger brother, has been prominent as a singer for a longer time than Jean.
He first appeared in Paris in 1876 in "Aida," and since then he has sung in the most of the best known operas. He has a repertory of sixty-six parts. He has sung in nearly every country of Europe, and said to have a strong personal resemblance to the Czar of Russia. He has had ten seasons in London.

The de Reszkes and Miss Eames sang at the usual concert on board the ship on Friday night, which must have had some points of difference from the Abbey & Grau Company a Russian salad, because is composed of people of all nations. There are Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Americans and Belgians and the librarian is an Englishman. Adalbert Matkowsky, of the Court Theatre, Berlin,

arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday. He is to act for two weeks at the Amberg Theatre, and return ome immediately. He has gained the permission of the Emperor-granted by a document signed by the Graf von Hochberg-to be absent from the Court Theatre for six weeks. His first appearance here will be on Thursday night, in Schiller's "The Robbers," The next night he will play "Life a Dream." He will give several different plays before he goes, including "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Emperor's Acturs." Herr Matowsky's engagement here is only the fourth that he has ever had. His first was at the Court Theatre in Dresden. From there he went to thamburg, and then to Berlin. His engagement there is for ten years, of which three are already past.

About forty members of the Meininger Company, which is to appear soon at the Thalia. Theatre, arrived here on Friday on the Dania.

THE TOMB OF GEORGE ROMNEY.

From The Westmoreland Gazette.

Being within an easy walk of the birthplace and the tomb of George Romney, and with the memory of the masterpieces from his brush we have seen of late years at the winter exhibitions of the Royal Academy still fresh in my mind. I bethought me that I would pay a visit to his shrine. A pleasant stroil of little more than a mile, between hedges, beneath umbrageous trees, ever velvety furf—all now looking well-nigh as given as in springilme—and along by brawling brooks, will take you from Furness Abbey to Dalton. On my arrival there I inquired of various people for Romney's house. They stared at me vacantly, and seemed to wonder whether he was a new publican or something Witherto unheard of in the way of ironmasters, and smally shook their heads sadly and were mable to give me any information. I ascended the hill to the church, and, after wandering about the churchyard, whence is a pleasant view of the fertile valley. I at length came upon a flat gravestone, which seems to have been lately painted and polished up, commentors from 1793 down to more modern times. Modestly nestling by the side of this, I beheld an ordinary state slab, cracked acress the indida, but recently patched

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100 SILK FIGURES, VELVET SHAD. AT \$12.98; worth \$18.00.

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WE SPECIALLY MENTION this week our CHIL-

DREN'S HATS. A school and every-day hat in three different shapes for \$1.49, is actually worth \$2.50, and one at \$3.49, also in three shapes, is worth \$3.50; another at \$3.98, cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$5.

than 45.

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\$ \$1.36; worth \$2.25.
A lot of DOUBLE-FACED FEATHER FANS, all fine

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Prices up to \$347.74.
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shades, at \$1.21.

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NOVELTIES, richly embroidered on the most DELICATE.
TINTS. Specially adapted for WEDDINGS, REGERTIONS, and BALL COSTUMES.
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IMPORTED DRESS PATTERNS at a great reduction, SUPERIOR QUALITY IN BLACK GROS GRAIN

SUPERIOR QUALITY IN BLACK GROS GRAIN TO COST Cachemire finish, also BLACK PAILLE, win a round cord and Bengaline finish, 89c. and 5124. THESE ARE RARE BARGAINS. Elegant RILLE BROCADED GROS GRAIN and DUCHESSE, 91.23 and 250.00 \$1.49; usual price, #2.00 and #3.00.

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23-inch HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN, 79c.; was

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24-inch JAPANESE HABUTI SILR, cream white, 40

Infants' Department. Special lot of INFANTS' NIGHT SLIPS. 36.

Short EIDERDOWN COATS, \$2.24; worth \$2.24

Muslin Underwear. Two lots of LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, In tucks and embroidered ruffle, 59c, AND so-

Ladies' Rubber Coats. We are now able to offer our well-known INYENNESS, ALL WOOL, with superior, pure robbe coating, at \$6.42. EVERY GARMENT INGUIANANTEED.

HUCK TOWELS, all linen, worth 17c., at 12c

LINEN TABLE SETS, with selected colored birter 10-4, \$2.99; 12-4, \$3.59.

Fur Capes. CONEY CAPES, 18 inches long, \$4.81. EXTRA FRENCH CONEY Capes, 18 inches long

FRENCH CONEY Capes, sable collar, 18 inches long \$10.21. ASTRAKHAN Capes, 18 inches long, \$10.81. \$11.41

ASTRAKHAN Capes, 18 Inches long, \$10.81. \$11.41.

ASTRAKHAN Capes, 28 Inches long, \$29.99.

WOOL SEAL Capes, 28 Inches long, \$35.99.

SIBERIAN BEAVER Capes, 28 Inches long, \$41.99.

PULLED CONEY Capes, 28 Inches long, \$19.21.

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up with mortar. On this slab I read with difficulty the following inscription.

Georgias Romney, Arm er,
Pictor Celeberrima
Obit. Nov. 15, 1802.

Requiescat in Pace.

The epitaph is commendably brief and very much to the purpose; but I fall to understand why a tomb of more distinction—at any rate, in better repair—is not accorded to one who was the greatest man that Dalton-in-Furness ever produced. If fands are required for the purpose, I feel quite certain there are many admirers of the great portrait-painter who would be only too happy to subscribe toward the erection of a fitting mamorial of him in his native place and over the grave wherein he was buried nearly ninety years ago.

FRENCH AUTHORS IN AMERICA.

EDWARD BRANDUS OF THIS CITY, THEIR AGENT -WORKINGS OF THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

Since the adoption of the Copyright law, which went into effect July 1, French authors and musicians have manifested great interest in the publication of their works on this side of the Atlantic. 'It became necessary to have some one in this country to look after their interests. A large number of French writers and right, or as it is to be called in English, the French Copyright Company, and have appointed Edward Brandus, the publisher, of this city, their agent. Mr. Brandus returned to New-York yesterday on La Tourraine, after an absence in Paris of more pose of making final arrangements and contracts with the members of the society and other writers, and to explain to them the provisions of the new law. "The society," said Mr. Brandus, in speaking with a

Pribune reporter last evening, "has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, with headquarters at No. 26 Rue Caumartin, in Paris. The office in this city will be at No. 30 Broad-st. The object is to protect the property of French authors and composers in the United States, if they abide by its laws. According to the Copyright law, Frenchmen have the same rights in this country as Americans, if they fuffil certain conditions. Americans, you know, must also deposit copies of their works in Washington, or they have no privileges, and their books become common property The law requires Frenchmen also to publish their works in this country and France simultaneously, if they wish to enjoy the privileges of the law. And there is an interesting boint, and we think a in the law. The French book must be published in this country in French. If only a translation is published at the same time as the original abroad, the French edition then becomes common property as far as this country is concerned, ithough the translation is protected.
"Again" added Mr. Brandus, "if a French author

publishes his work in this country only, and not in Paris at the same time, he will be at the marcy of publishers in Belgium, be at the marcy of publishers in Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain, and in all countries with which we have no copyright agreement. Aithough these countries have contracts with France, they have none with the United States, and their publishers, therefore, could take the Frenchman's book bearing a New-York date, with impunity. Of cours that will not occur when the books are published simultaneously in this country and France. There are several other questions of interest under the new law which we intend to test as soon as possible.

"Have you any individual contracts with well-known

thors?" asked the reporter.
"Few great authors," replied Mr. Brandus, "are "Few great authors," replied Mr. Brandus, "are willing to bind themselves to publish their books in any particular way or place. However, our society has met the appreval of Frenchmen and we shall publish many works of many famous authors. It will be more convenient for them to arrange their affairs in this country through us. We have made direct contracts with the societe de Geas Lettes for the publication of serial and short stories in this country. This society in France controls the publication of all short and serial stories by French authors. If American papers and magazines in the future wish such stories for their columns, by the members of that society, the arrangements must be minde through us. All Frenchmen will soon recognize the convenience of the arrangements. We shall also be able to save many theatrical managers trips abroad, as we shall have plays on hard and shall be able to make the contracts with dramatists."

Mr. Brandus also expresses the opinion that the society will be as beneficial to American authors as to French.

SHE HORSEWHIPPED A BARBER.

A lively scene took place last evening in George H

a number of customers were being shaved a young woman known as Miss Finner, of Sag Harbor, entered sired to speak to him. Smith grew red in the face, be-came excited and stammeringly told the woman that he was too busy to go outside. She then drew a whip from under her cloak and began to strike him with it. He had received several blows on the face and neck, when his assistant interfered. The woman also attacked the assistant barber and the customers were preparing to escape through the back windows when the woman retreated and suddenly disappeared through the door which she had sufered. Smith said that he intended to bring proce of a mainst her and have her arrested. The woman to a me had simply given smith

"Y & S." Stick Licerice.
Has superseded all foreign makes.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A HAT FACTORY BURNED IN NEWARK. The hat factory of Joseph Mercy, No. 35 Richmon The flames started in the drying room, and soot spread through the whole three-story structure, which was of frame and filled with valuable machinery and stock. During the fire there were three explosions of naphtha barrels, and one man was slightly injured. The loss is about \$30,000, which is covered by insurance Mr. Mercy said resterday that he could not replace wha he had lost for \$45,000. He had recently get in some valuable forming machines and other machines. The factory was running on overtime, and employed 150 hands.

A \$200,000 BLAZE IN AN OHIO TOWN. Toledo, Oct. 31 .- Fire broke out last night in the rear of Taw & Coleman's meat market, at North Bak ore, an important oil town, thirty-two miles south By 3 a. m. all the buildings in the main stee of the town north of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks in been burned out. The largest buildings destroyed ser Clark's drug and furniture store, the Jarecki oil we supply store, the Hotel Burke, Peffer's liq Lamfron's clothing store, the postoffice, Arnoid's has ness shop, Carmack's drug store, and the People's Banking Company. The loss is estimated at \$200,000

RISHOP GILBERT'S MOTHER FOUND DEAD. St. Paul, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Lucy Todd Gilbert, mother of Bishop Gilbert, was found at 6 o'clock this morning lying in a pool of blood on the sidewnik fronting t bishop's residence, No. 18 Summit ave., 8t Paul. 8 was dead, and had evidently been so for some It is believed that Mrs. Gilbert, who was seventy-eight years old and feeble, got up in the night and fell free her window to the ground. Bishop Gilbert arrived with his mother from Sherburg, & Y., hast Monday. The body will be taken to Oswego, N. Y., for burst to-night.

London, Oct. 31.—The stewards of the John Club, who have been investigating the running of the filly Comedy, which on Wednesday last won the mo for the Cambridgeshire stakes, at Newmarket, have rendered a decision exonerating Mr. Fulton, her owner and her jockey from all suspicion of "crocked" work Sporting men who had followed the filly since he

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

BRUNSWICK-Colonel William Goldard, of Rhole BRUNSWICK—Colonel William Goddard, of Robat Island. CLARENDON—Alfred de Cisparede, Said Minister at Washington. FIFTH AVENUE-Sensor Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, and George W. Child, of Philadelphia. HOFFMAN—Maurice Bernhardt, Jan & Reske a54 Edouard de Reszke of Paris. MARI-BOROUGH—Maurice Gran. NORMANDIE-Colond A. H. Belo, of Galveston. WESTMINSTER—Count and Counters Zeppelen, of Germany. WINDSOR—Julia Story, of Paris.

THE WEATHER REPORT

A COLD WAVE COMING EAST.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. SUNDAY.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticat and Yath ern New-York light rain; much colder by Sunday night;

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



Tribune Office, Nov. 1, 1 a. m.-The cky was cloudle

between 50 and 68 degrees, the average (36%) being 18 higher than on the corresponding day less year and higher than on Friday.

Fair and cloudy weather, with lower temperature and rain late in the day, may be expected in and near this city to day.

THE CAMBEIDGESHIRE WINNER.

maiden victory at Kempton Park, were greatly as prised at the case with which she won the Cambridge shire Stakes, and ugly rumors were affect regarding the manner in which the filly had been handled.

Washington, Oct. 31, 8 p. m.—The storm has moved very rapidly (45 miles per hour) from Munesota to the St. Lawrence Vailey, giving violent gales to the lake region. The clearing condition has remained nearly statement of the South Atlantic, rapidly diminishing in magnitude. The second clearing condition has maked from Alberta to Assimilabela, with light smow in its front. There will be a decided full in temperature in New England, the Lawrence Lake region and the Ohio Valley.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, light rains; colder by Sunday night, except stationary superature in

westerly gales.
For West Virginia. Western Pennsylvania. Westers
New-York and Ohio, inir Sunday and Monday, much esteric
vesterity gales.
For Featsern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, for in
south, light rain in north; much coder by Sanday might
westerly winds; fair on the coast.
For the District of Coumbia. Delaware and Maryinsh
threatening; light rain on the coast; much coder by Sunday night.

in the diagram a continuous line shows the baronies ductuations yesterday, as observed at the United Signal Service Station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Buildings

Albany in two hours and forty-five minutes by minutes in the world.